DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 154 971 RC 010 542

TITLE	Indian Health Service Training Center, Training Course TC-70-3 (February 9-27, 1970): A Descriptive Study of the Academic Achievement, Delinquency, and Alcohol Usage of the Teenage Population of the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony.
INSTITUTION	Public Health Service (DHEW), Washington, D.C. Div. of Indian Health.
PUB DATE	9 Feb 70
NOTE	41p.; Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of original document
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 Plus Postage. HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS	*Academic Achievement; *Alcoholism; American Indians; Attendance; *Delinquency; Dropout Rate; Family Background; Parental Background; *Reservations (Indian); Student Behavior; *Teenagers; *Youth Problems
IDENTIFIERS	Nevada; *Reno Sparks Indian Colony NV

ABSTRACT

Composed of representatives from the Indian Health Service, Community Health Representatives' Program, the Alaska Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Oklahoma State Health Department, the class in Epidemiology and Health Services Management studied the problems of teenagers of the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony. Four committees were formed, each concentrating on one of four areas of concern: the individual's demographic background, his current educational status, whether he had a history of juvenile delinquency, and whether he or a family member had a history of alcohol abuse. Data were obtained from pertinent community records and officials of appropriate educational and social agencies. Literature on related topics also provided additional background information. Findings included: although the dropout rate was high, it was lower than the U.S. all-Indian rate; unsuccessful and early termination of education was related to absenteeism, low achievement, and delinquency and not related to crowded home conditions, parents who drank excessively, family stability, or income level; 40% of the teenagers had been arrested, some several times; alcohol use began early in the Colony; abuse or excessive drinking was frequently present among the adult family members; alcohol use was associated with many of the arrests and dropouts. Among the recommendations were: that earlier counseling of children be considered; that special programs, geared to the problems of youth and alcohol abuse be initiated by the Nevada Inter-Tribal Committee on Alcoholism. (NQ)

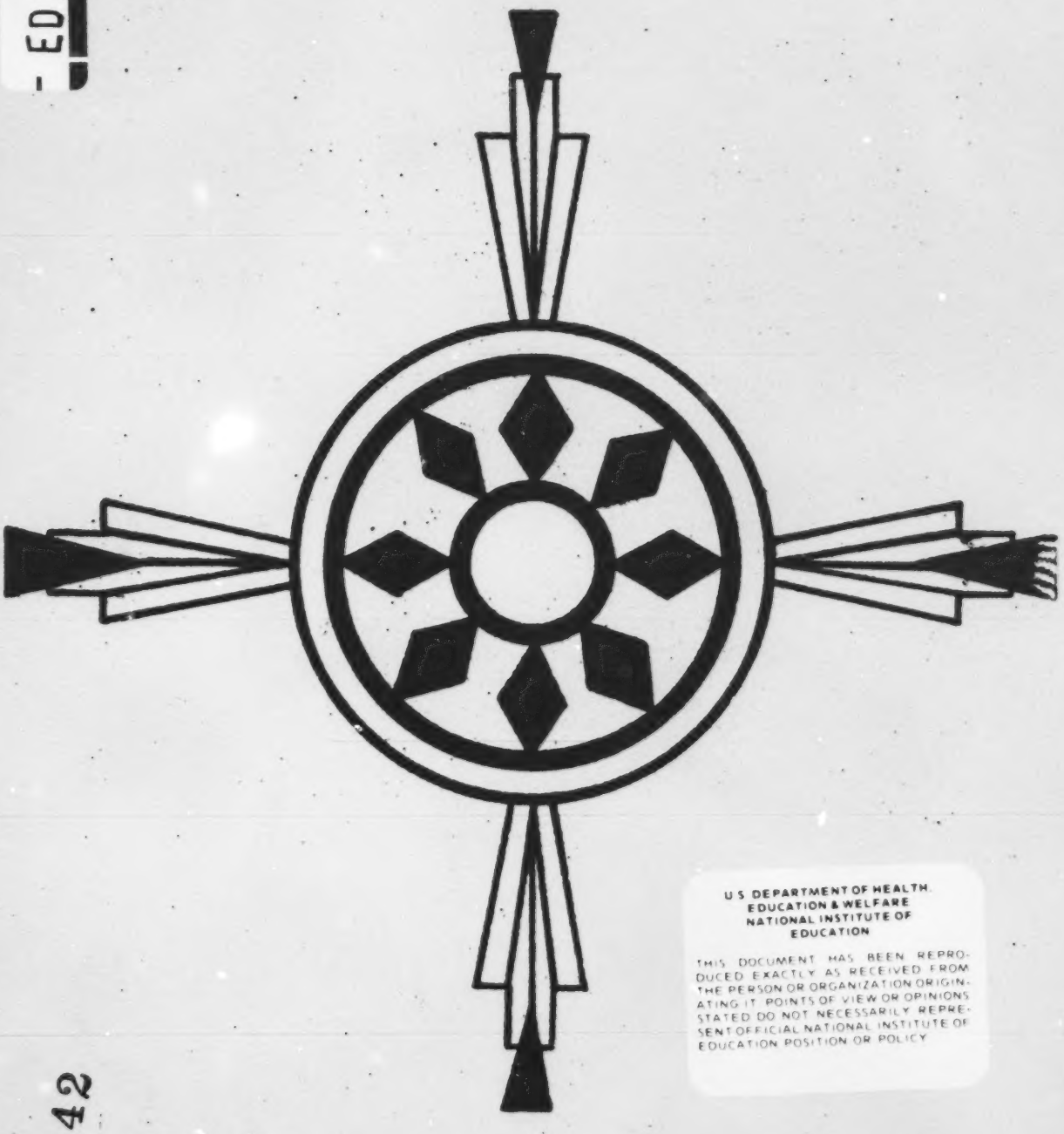
****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

- ED154971

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE TRAINING CENTER

TRAINING COURSE TC-70-3

February 9-27, 1970



U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

RC010542

A descriptive study of the academic achievement, delinquency, and alcohol usage of the teenage population of the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony.

COVER DESIGN

The cover design represents some of the symbols of the Indian people of Nevada. The circular symbol denotes the sun whose life-giving rays give growth, food, warmth and everlasting environment to all mankind. The symmetrical portions of the design are the sun's rays that bring these life-given qualities and also represent the four basic points of direction--North, South, East, and West.

The Indian people have worshipped the sun as far back as Indian culture can be traced.

Cover Design By:

Cesario Lujan
Phillip Sarracino
George Anderson

PREFACE

The February, 1970, class in Epidemiology and Health Services Management (DTC-70-3), sponsored by the U. S. Indian Health Service, was composed of members of various disciplines with representation from the Indian Health Service, Community Health Representatives' Program, the Alaska Office of Vocation l Rehabilitation, and the Oklahoma State Health Department.

The course was of three weeks' duration, the first and third of which were spent at the Desert Willow Training Center in Tucson, Arizona. During the second week, the entire class relocated to Reno, Nevada, and utilized the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony (Schurz Service Unit) as the environment of the class field study.

The objectives of the course were:

1. To review systematic management skills and concepts as they may apply to the cooperative planning, implementation, and evaluation of Indian and Alaskan Native community health programs.

2. To highlight multi-agency and multi-disciplined partnership approaches to the identification of Indian and Alaska Native community health problems and to the delivery of health services.

3. To translate systematic management and epidemiological concepts into medical care and public health practices through "learn-by-doing" training experiences.

4. To stimulate continuing interest in, advanced learning concerning, and/or increased application of systematic management concepts, epidemiology skills, and partnership approaches to, the delivery of health services.

Rosters of class instructors and class members are found in Appendices 1 and 2 respectively.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The participants in the February, 1970, course in Epidemiology and Health Services Management, sponsored by the U. S. Indian Health Service acknowledge a profound debt of gratitude - with sincere apologies to any individual or agency inadvertently omitted - the cooperation and assistance of the following:

Personnel of the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony particularly:

Mrs. Effie Dressler, Colony Consultant
Mrs. Marlene Coffey, Chairman, Health Committee
Mrs. Lana Lee, Supervisor, Community Health Representative Program in Nevada,

Mr. Robert Hunter, Executive Director, Nevada Inter-Tribal Council,

Inter-Tribal Council Committee on Alcoholism,

Administrative Staff of the Washoe County School District,

Administrative Staff of the Reno and Wooster High Schools, the Otis Vaughn Junior High and the Orvis Ring Elementary Schools,

Mrs. Marvel Giusti, Counselor for Indian Students, Wooster High School,

Dr. Richard T. Dankworth, Director, Summer Session, University of Nevada,

Law Enforcement Personnel of Reno and Washoe County, Nevada,

Mr. Jack Abbott, Manager of Welfare, State of Nevada, Washoe County,

Representatives of the Washoe County Nevada Health Department,

Indian Health Service Staff in Reno, particularly:

Mr. Albert V. Wabaunsee, Program Officer,

Members of the Schurz Service Unit staff.

The February, 1970, Epidemiology and Health Services Management class would like to extend a special note of gratitude to the Director of the Course, Mr. Irving H. Schlafman, his able assistant, Mrs. Vicki Shulock, to Roger Haskell, M.D., Course Preceptor, and to other faculty members. Without their patience and assistance, the objectives of this course would not have been fulfilled.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
COVER DESIGN	ii
PREFACE	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iv
TABLE OF CONTFNTS	1
BACKGROUND INFORMATION	2
PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION	4
DEFINITION OF TERMS	5
METHODOLOGY	6
RESULTS	9
DISCUSSION	17
CONCLUSIONS	21
RECOMMENDATIONS	22
BIBLIOGRAPHY	23
APPENDIX 1 - CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF ARRESTS BY AGE, RENO-SPARKS COLONY TEENAGERS	
APPENDIX 2 - ARRESTS OF RENO-SPARKS COLONY TEENAGERS, RELATED TO ALCOHOL	
APPENDIX 3 - INCIDENCE OF DELINQUENCY IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, 1964	
APPENDIX 4 - PRE-CODED INFORMATION SHEETS USED TO GATHER DATA IN RENO	
APPENDIX 5 - ROSTER OF CLASS INSTRUCTORS	
APPENDIX 6 - ROSTER OF CLASS MEMBERS	

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Reno-Sparks Indian Colony located on Second Street in the center of the city of Reno, Nevada, consists of 28.4 acres of tribally owned land. Despite its rocky, uneven terrain and the fact that the surrounding area is rapidly becoming the industrial section of Reno and Sparks, all the land within the Colony is being used for residential purposes.

In 1917, the Bureau of Indian Affairs designated twenty acres of land east of the city of Reno to the Reno-Sparks Colony. The land was to be held in trust by the Federal government for homeless Indians of the area. In 1924, eight additional acres were purchased by the government for Colony use.

At the present time, there are approximately 533 Indians and 4 non-Indians living within the Colony. Of this number, there are about 130 families, 35 of which are included in this study.

There are currently some 109 nomes within the Reno-Sparks Colony. Several Mutual Self-Help Housing Units are in the process of being constructed and others are being planned for the coming year. As it is today, however, housing could be classified from extremely poor to good. A few families live in trailers, others in small one or two-room frame homes while some reside in larger three or more room wooden dwellings. All have electricity, water and sanitary facilities. Most have television sets and ten buildings within the Colony have phones.

There are no churches or schools within the Colony itself. Children walk or are driven to any one of four schools in the surrounding area (one elementary, one junior and two senior high schools). Most of the employment opportunities are also outside of the Colony limits.

The Reno-Sparks Colony is a component of the Schurz Service Unit and as such its people are eligible for all the medical and dental services which the Service Unit provides. Schurz however is 100 miles southeast of Reno and consequently this distance as well as other transportation difficulties often poses serious problems in regard to health care at the Schurz Hospital. In order to facilitate the delivery of health services to residents of the Reno-Sparks Colony, the Indian Health Service has negotiated contracts with the Washoe County and Nevada State Health Departments as well as with the Medical Center

in Reno and the Carson Tahoe Hospital in Carson City. As long as the individual resides in the Colony, he remains eligible for these contract services. If he chooses to live elsewhere, however, his eligibility status in respect to contractual service is negated, though he may still receive care at the Schurz Hospital or at one of its facilities.

As far as language is concerned, this is not a problem as English is spoken throughout the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony.

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The class elected to study the problems of the teenage population of the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony as evidenced by its educational status, alcohol abuse, and delinquency records.

Justification of the Study Topic

In discussing health problems and health care with several tribal members of the Reno-Sparks Colony, it was found that the people themselves could not identify any one outstanding or major health problem in their midst, unless it be one associated with alcohol abuse. They acknowledged the presence of diabetes, little or no tuberculosis, some visual and dental problems but they did not appear to be overly concerned about any of these. They were much more interested in and concerned about the apparent emotional instability among their teenagers, of what they felt was a high rate of school dropouts in this population as well as delinquency and alcohol abuse. They asked the study group for assistance in identifying the situation as it really exists, in determining factors in the community which might influence the situation both positively and negatively. With this request from the people themselves, the study group undertook to investigate some of the problems of the teenage population of the Reno-Sparks Nevada Colony. It is hoped that their findings will be of benefit to the Reno-Sparks population in understanding and solving some of the problems of their teenage population.

Scope and Limitations of the Study

The material presented in this report is concerned specifically with those individuals residing in the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony in Nevada whose birth dates fall within the time period of March, 1950, through February, 1957. Because of the limited time available to do the study and because of circumstances beyond the control of the researchers, many facets of the problem were not investigated as deeply as might be expected. Other aspects of the problem had to be overlooked completely. The need for further studies in all aspects of the current teenage situation at the Reno-Sparks Colony in Nevada is evident.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

For the purposes of this report, the following terminology is presented:

Alcohol abuse, mild - the occasional consumption of alcohol by an individual but not to the point of drunkeness.

Alcohol abuse, moderate - the consumption of alcohol by an individual, occasionally to the point of drunkeness.

Alcohol abuse, excessive - habitual consumption of alcohol by an individual, frequently to the point of drunkeness.

Annual income - total monies of a household regardless of source i.e., earnings, welfare assistance, etc.

Attendance problem - absences from school of greater than 10% of the total school year.

Dropout - any student who terminates his educational experience prior to high school graduation for any reason other than illness or transfer.

Household - a collection of individuals living together in a dwelling, whether related or not.

Juvenile delinquent - a teenager who has been arrested one or more times.

Parent - includes a legal guardian and/or head of a household.

Trouble - a term which includes any of the following: fights, loss of job, car accident involvement and/or family neglect.

METHODOLOGY

Various techniques were utilized in obtaining information for this study. Initially, there were group meetings with Tribal officials and staff from the Nevada State Health Department. This was followed by a field visit to the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony on February 16, 1970, by the entire study group. Current literature and previous studies on related topics also provided additional background information. The majority of the data, however, were obtained by reviewing pertinent community records and interviewing officials of appropriate educational and social agencies.

At the onset of the project, the study group elected to limit its efforts to investigating four aspects related to the Reno-Sparks teenage problem; the demographic background of the individual, his current educational status, whether or not he had a history of juvenile delinquency, and whether or not he, or a member of his family or household had a history of alcohol abuse. In order to do this most expediently, four committees were formed, each concentrating on one of the above areas of concern. Each committee then became responsible for deciding on what information it needed and the methods it would utilize to obtain it. Based upon these decisions, the various study participants then began collecting data.

In order to obtain information regarding the past, about social practices and about some of the educational and sociological characteristics of the Reno-Sparks population, examination of records from the following community agencies was undertaken:

1. Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada
   a. Demographic questionnaires prepared by a Vista team for all households in the Reno-Sparks Colony during the 1968 summer.
   b. Save-A-Child Federation List compiled in October, 1969.

2. All schools (4) in the Washoe County School District attended by the study population.

3. Washoe County Detention Home (Wittenberg Hall).

4. Washoe County Sheriff's Office.

5. Juvenile Division, Reno Police Deparment.

6. Sparks Police Department.

From the Vista Demographic Survey forms and Save-A-Child Federation List, the Demographic Committee compiled a master list of the 90 teenagers having legal residence in the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony. The Committee then continued to identify 19 factors which contributed to the identification of the selected population. The pre-coded information sheets used to gather data are included as Appendix 4.

The Educational Committee obtained quantitative data from the student's permanent record. Data obtained consisted of Stanford Achievement Test scores and I.Q. ratings. Although the Stanford Achievement Test Battery was administered annually, only the results of the first and last test given were reviewed. In most instances, the testing was complete, and did represent the third and eighth grade levels. The student's score was compared with the expected norm for that grade level and the differences recorded.

In reviewing the school records, the Educational Committee noted that I.Q. tests were administered at approximately two-year intervals and that most records showed three separate determinations. Results were generally consistent and an average overall value was recorded for analysis. Attendance records were also analyzed.

The Committee on Delinquency was interested in obtaining data concerning the number of arrests and alcohol related arrests of any member of the study population. Further information was derived from the files of the previously mentioned law enforcement agencies.

Various members of the study group also utilized the interview technique to obtain further data regarding the Reno-Sparks teenage population. The Committee on Alcohol Abuse designed a questionnaire which they presented to the following people at the Inter-Tribal Council Alcohol Center in Reno, at the time of their interviews:

Mr. Stephen LaBuff, Assistant Director, Nevada Inter-Tribal Council's Alcohol Program

Charlotte Kochamp, Administrative Secretary, Nevada Inter-Tribal Council Committee on Alcoholism

Alida Nevers, Secretary, Nevada Inter-Tribal Council Committee on Alcoholism

Carrine O'Daye, Supervisor, Neighborhood Youth Corps

Mrs. Lane Lee, Supervisor, Community Health Representatives Program in Nevada

Representatives of the Demographic and Educational Committees also utilized the interview technique in their contacts with the following individuals:

Mr. Jack Abbott, Manager of Welfare, State of Nevada, Washoe County

Mrs. Marvel Giusti, Counselor for Indian Students, Wooster High School

Dr. Richard T. Dankworth, Director, Summer Session, University of Nevada

Being readily available to the study group during their week in Reno, Mrs. Effie Dressler, Tribal Consultant, and Mrs. Marlene Coffey, Chairman, the Tribal Health Committee, were contacted frequently to obtain or verify information.

RESULTS

Demography

The children included in the study ranged in ages from 13 to 19--that is, their birth dates were within the period March, 1950, to February, 1957. The average age of the study population was 16 years of age. Slightly more than one-half of the boys shown in Table 1 were of Paiute or Shoshone extraction, whereas 33 of the girls, or nearly 80 percent were from these tribes.

Table 1. Number of Children by Sex for Each of the Principal Tribes

Tribe	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Paiute	12	15	27
Washoe	6	3	9
Shoshone	4	3	7
Washoe-Paiute	6	1	7
Paiute-Shoshone	12	15	27
Other	6	4	10
Not Stated	2	1	3
Total	48	42	90

The parents of 64 of the children were married and living together at the time of the study. Of the remaining children, 11 were of divorced or separated parents, 8 were living with another relative, and 7 indicated one or both parents were dead.

Employment statistics show that 13 of the children were working either full or part time.

The breadwinner of the family was the father in 38 of the cases, while in 21, both the mother and father worked. However, as reflected in Table 2, there were 16 who indicated their mother was the sole wage earner in the family. Although a third of those in the study showed an annual household income of over $8,000, there were more than ten percent whose parents were unemployed or had incomes of less than $1,000.

Table 2. Employment of Head of Household by Annual Household Income

Annual Household Income	Total	Employment of Household Head(s)				
		Father Only Employed	Mother Only Employed	Mother & Father Both Employed	No One In Household Employed	Not Available
$0-999	10	1	-	-	9	-
1,000-1,999	0	-	-	-	-	-
2,000-2,999	12	1	8	2	1	-
3,000-3,999	6	3	3	-	-	-
4,000-4,999	5	-	-	4	-	1
5,000-5,999	17	14	3	-	-	-
6,000-6,999	3	3	-	-	-	-
7,000-7,999	4	3	-	1	-	-
Over $8,000	29	13	2	14	-	-
Not Available	4	-	-	-	-	4
Total	90	38	16	21	10	5

Two thirds of both the fathers and mothers shown in Table 3 have had an education ranging from 9th through the 12th grade. There were ten with some college education, although none appear to have graduated from college.

Table 3. Highest Level of Education Achieved by Parents

Education Level	Father	Mother
No Father/No Mother	1	0
No Education	3	3
1-4 grades	0	0
5-8 grades	7	11
9-11 grades	23	37
12 grades	37	22
13-15 grades	6	4
16 grades or more	0	0
Not Available	13	13
Total	90	90

The number of individuals per household is shown in Table 4, related to the number of rooms in the house. The statistics cluster about the 4- and 5-room house, with from 5 to 9 occupants. About 40 percent of the children had either two or three brothers or sisters, and as might be expected from this, about half were either the oldest or next oldest child in the family.

Table 4. Number of Individuals per Household by the Number of Rooms in the House

Number of Rooms in House	Number of Individuals in Household					
	4	5-9	10-14	15	Not Available	Total
1	1	-	-	-	-	1
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	-	4	3	-	-	7
4	1	14	4	1	-	20
5	2	19	4	8	-	33
6	5	5	-	1	-	11
7	-	6	4	-	-	10
8 or more	-	2	3	-	-	5
Not Available	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total	9	50	18	10	3	90

Education

Table 5. Sex Distribution of Dropout-Non Dropout Students Reno-Sparks Colony Age 13-19

Sex	Dropouts	Non Dropouts	Total
Male	6	37	43
Female	10	29	39
Total	16	66	82

Education records of 82 teenagers were available. Sixteen (20%) had dropped out of school. Leaving school began in the 8th grade but increased each year with the median grade at the time of dropping out 10.6.

Twelve percent children still in school were one year behind in grade placement and 19% were one year behind at the time they dropped school.

Achievement test scores of the entire group done in the 3rd grade showed an average deficit of 0.8 years behind the expected performance. Only 10 were performing equal to or better than the predicted U. S. norm. By the 7th grade, the deficit had increased to 1.3 years with 9 children at or above the norm. At the 3rd grade level, the eventual dropouts performed only slightly more poorly than the group, but by the 7th grade were significantly lower, exceeding two years' deficit.

I.Q. scores in both dropouts and those remaining in school showed a median in the range of normal (100 ± 10). None of the dropouts were above this whereas 15% of those still in school were higher with the maximum of 135.

Table 6. Transgressions

	Dropout	Non-Dropout
Attendance problem	16/16	29/66
Delinquency	14/16	18/65
Use of alcohol	16/16	33/65

Attendance problems were outstanding in both groups and often dated back to early grades. The incidence of arrest (delinquency) and the use of alcohol were significantly higher in the ropout but striking in the entire group.

Dropout rate was not related to education level of parent or their marital status. Neither family income nor size of house (i.e., rooms/family members) had significant effect on dropout rate.

Alcohol Usage

There was no significant difference between the male and female teenagers in their use of alcohol (27 of 48 males, and 26 of 42 females were known to drink).

Fifty-three teenagers used alcohol (4 of these to excess). Of the four students who were known to drink excessively, two had dropped out of school.

Twenty-seven teenagers who used alcohol had gotten into trouble.

Of the teenagers using alcohol, 46% had started to drink before their 14th birthday.

Thirty-eight teenagers were members of households where alcohol was used excessively. Excessive use of alcohol in broken homes was significantly greater than in intact homes.

Delinquency

Juvenile arrest records revealed that 36 teenagers had been arrested at least once. Table 7 indicates that the recidivism rate is high, with 21 of the 36 being arrested four or more times.

Table 7. Recidivism in Reno-Sparks Colony Teenagers

Total Teenagers Arrested	1-3 Arrests	4-6 Arrests	7-9 Arrests	10 or more Arrests
36	15	10	7	4

Delinquency rates showed no sex difference with 20 of 48 males and 16 of 42 females having been arrested. The average number of arrests was 4.3 for males and 4.1 for females.

See Appendices 1 and 2 for additional tables pertaining to delinquency.

DISCUSSION

In the initial interviews, school personnel indicated that their impression was that the Indian children presently enrolled in the district were doing better than ever academically. The records available to us did not substantiate this for the group as a whole.

Academic performance by the 3rd grade was already substantially below the expected norms and continued to fall throughout grade school and junior high. It is probably significant that the class average on the Stanford Achievement Test rarely reached the expected norm in grade school although the Colony Indian children did not comprise the majority of students.

Achievement scores fell more rapidly in those students who eventually dropped out. They actually had begun to fail several years before finally leaving school.

All of the study population attended one grade school (Orvis Ring) for their elementary education. While in attendance at this school, the grades of almost all of the students were satisfactory or above. A marked decline of grades beginning with entry into junior high school--culminating in failing grades in high school--was frequently observed.

The relatively small number of children retained in grade for academic reasons is surprising in light of the poor achievement in the early grades.

Excessive absence from school occurs at a surprisingly high rate. Absences of greater than 10% of the school year began in the primary grades, and nearly one-half of the teenagers of the Colony were considered to have an excessive rate of absences. These events must play an extremely important part in the poor achievement and must reflect to some extent both parental and student attitudes toward school. (In four cases where grades and achievement were good or above average, attendance was also very good).

A. Dankworth[1] observed the following in his study of the Reno-Sparks Colony teenagers:

- Colony teenagers achieve higher than Reservation Indians.

- Colony teenagers achieve higher than non-colony urban Indian teenagers.

- Colony teenagers achieve at a lower rate than non-Indian teenagers.

- Colony teenagers are completing high school academically retarded by three grades as is true of all U.S. Indians.

B. Bass[2] observed that the dropout rates are lower in the BIA boarding schools than in public or private schools. Furthermore, it was indicated that the ratio of male and female dropouts was nearly the same among the Southwestern Indian teenagers.

Various sociological studies of metropolitan teenagers have indicated that delinquency rates, school achievement and/or dropout, parental/community attitudes, income level and teenage alcohol consumption are highly correlated. L. E. Metcalf[3] has reported that poverty tends to increase crime and that environmental factors (to include physical living conditions and parental attitudes) play a significant role in setting the stage for the alcoholic delinquent. Forslund and Gustafson[4] have reported a most emphatic association between parental attitudes, economic status and teenage drinking. Ball, Ross and Simpson[5] indicated a correlation between the school achievement and/or dropout of teenagers and the educational level of parents, income level, parental attitudes (lack of motivation for teenagers) and delinquency rates. Alcohol use was not a significant contributing factor.

The dropout rates in the Reno-Sparks Colony is high at 20% but not excessive in comparison to other Indian groups to other metropolitan areas with concentrated population of low socio-economic status.

In some cases, it appears that dropping out was preceded by a long history of absenteeism, accentuated at entry to junior high school, while in others it began during the year the student dropped out. In most all cases, attendance had been better during the grade school years.

Table 3. Comparison of Dropout Rates, Selected Groups

Reno-Sparks	20.0%
Nevada - All Indians	18.9%
Arizona - Indians	32.5%
U.S. - All Indians	22.7%
Baltimore	23.0%
Lexington	20.4%

In one-half (8) of the reported dropouts, interruption of education prior to graduation is the end result of a syndrome of absenteeism, low achievement, and failing grades having its origins in the early years of the child's educational development. Although grades for 3 of the remaining 8 were not available, low achievement and absenteeism were present, and it seems likely that they are also a result of the syndrome. There were not sufficient data on the remaining five to warrant any inferences about achievement or absenteeism.

Four of the 16 dropouts, 3 females and one male, are currently involved in securing job training with the Neighborhood Youth Corps, and two other males have secured placement in the Job Corps. Three females are now married, and the other females are residing at the home of their parents with no other information available, except that one is planning to return to school. One female is presently working full time in domestic service, and two males are working part time. The remaining male was a dropout at the time when data were being collected but has subsequently enrolled at the Bureau of Indian Affairs Stewart School.

It is interesting to note that representatives from the Reno-Sparks Colony viewed their teens as having serious problems in the areas of delinquency, alcohol, and school dropouts. In contrast, law enforcement and probation personnel did not, in conversation, view Indian teens from Reno-Sparks Colony as having unusually high incidents in these areas.

Arrests and detentions indicators of delinquency are higher in the Reno-Sparks Colony teens than in comparable groups. For example, there are approximately 13,000 teens in Washoe County ages 13 through 18. When number of dentetions at Wittenberg Hall by Reno Police Department for a (6) year period is compared with number of detentions for Reno-Sparks Colony teens, we find a detention rate of .64 for Washoe teens and a detention rate of 1.67 for Reno-Sparks Colony teens.

In Lexington, Kentucky, there was a delinquency rate of 3% in the 13 to 17-year age group, while in the Reno-Sparks Colony there was a delinquency rate of 41% (29 of 70). See Appendix 3.

The arrest record for the 90 teenagers in the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony used in this study reveal that 36 of the 90 or 40% had been arrested. Those arrested have a high frequency of arrests; for example, 21, or over half the group, were arrested more than 4 times, while 11 were arrested more than 7 times.

There is no significant difference between sex and alcohol arrests with 26% of arrests of males and 19% of arrests of females being alcohol related.

When comparing the 13-15 year old group with 16-19 year old group, there is no significant difference between age and arrest.

Education statistics show 16 school dropouts. Of this group 14 or 89% are by definition delinquents. These same 14 delinquents are listed as using alcohol and as having had truancy problems.

Looking at the Lexington, Kentucky, female group and the Reno-Sparks Colony female group, it is apparent that delinquency is extremely high in Reno-Sparks Colony female teens. The Lexington, Kentucky, females had 1.2% delinquency for their teen population as compared to 38% for the Reno-Sparks Colony teen females of the same age.

CONCLUSIONS

The study group was told by representatives of the Reno-Sparks Colony that significant behavior problems existed among Colony teenagers. In an effort to help define these problems and to provide training in descriptive epidemiology, the study group undertook an investigation. The results of that investigation may provide insight into the factors affecting the behavior of the Colony's young people.

It was found that teenagers were dropping out of high school at a high rate. That rate, however, was lower than the U.S. all-Indian rate, and no higher than that of some communities in which similar studies have been conducted. Unsuccessful and early termination of education is related to absenteeism, low achievement, and delinquency. It was found that dropping from school was not related to crowded home conditions, parents who drink excessively, family stability, or income level, however low academic achievement may be.

Delinquency, as defined by the study group, is amazingly high. Fully 40% of the teenagers of the Colony have been arrested, some have been arrested several times. Unfortunately, the study was not able to isolate causative factors which could be associated with a tendency to delinquent behavior.

Alcohol use begins early in the Colony and abuse or excessive drinking is frequently present among the adult members of the households with which this study was concerned. Alcohol use is associated with many of the arrests and dropouts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The problems which have been discussed above are community problems and cannot be solved without a heightened concern of all the people of the Reno-Sparks Colony. Teenage behavior problems occur in many communities and are rarely approached with any degree of success until the entire community admits their existence and resolves to take action. Outside organizations and ambitious programs are seldom effective without this prior community commitment.

With this in mind, we make these recommendations to the people of the Reno-Sparks Colony:

1. That this current Educational Committee be emphasized and utilized more fully by the people of the Colony, and that the committee encourage involvement in the early grades between parents, teachers, and school officials.

2. That earlier counseling of children be considered by the Washoe County School District authorities.

3. That special programs, geared to the problems of youth and alcohol abuse be initiated by the Nevada Inter-Tribal Committee on Alcoholism.

4. That the Reno-Sparks Community continue to work with the Nevada Inter-Tribal Council regarding the assignment of a Community Health Representative who might act in liaison with mental health agencies.

5. That the people of the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony investigate the additional use of all available health and welfare agencies in their community, including the Indian Health Service Phoenix Area Office Mental Health Team.

6. That the leaders of the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony work strenuously with law enforcement officials to upgrade the status of service in the Colony.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. "Educational Achievement of Indian Students in Public Secondary Mchools as Related to Eight Variables, Including Residential Environment," Richard T. Dankworth, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, an unpublished dissertation, 1969.

2. "An Analysis of Academic Achievement of Indian High School Students in Federal and Public Schools: A First-Year Progress Report to the Bureau of Indian Affairs," Willard P. Bass, Southwestern Cooperative Educational Laboratory, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1968.

3. "The Effect of Income on Delinquency," L. E. Metcalf, American Economic Review, 56(1): 118-137, 1966.

4. "Alcohol and High Schoolers; Practices of High School Students in Albuquerque, New Mexico," M. A. Forslund and T. J. Gustafson, National Association of Secondary Schools Principles' Bulletin, 53: 52-9, December 1969.

5. "Incidence and Prevalence of Recorded Delinquency in a Metropolitan Area," John C. Ball, Alan Ross and Alice Simpson, American Sociological Review, 29(1): 90-95, February 1964.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1--Cumulative Number of Arrests by Age
Reno-Sparks Colony Teenagers

Age	Total Teenagers	Total Teenagers Arrested	Teenagers with 1 to 3 Arrests	4-6	7-9	10 or more
13	15	5	1	3	0	1
14	11	2	2	0	0	0
15	23	9	4	2	2	1
16	11	2	1	1	0	0
17	10	5	1	2	2	0
18	10	7	4	1	0	2
19	10	6	2	1	3	0
Total	90	36	15	10	7	4

Appendix 2--Arrests of Reno-Sparks Colony Teenagers, Related to Alcohol

MALES				FEMALES			
Age	No. of Teenagers	Arrests	Arrests Related to Alcohol	Age	No. of Teenagers	Arrests	Arrests Related to Alcohol
13	10	5	0	13	5	0	0
14	5	2	0	14	6	0	0
15	10	4	2	15	13	5	1
16	8	1	1	16	3	1	1
17	6	4	3	17	4	1	1
18	3	0	0	18	7	7	6
19	6	4	3	19	4	2	1
Total	48	20	9	Total	42	16	10

Appendix 3--Incidence of Delinquency in Lexington, Kentucky

	Age	Number of Delinquents	Survey Population	Incidence of Delinquency
BOYS:	13	39	1181	3.3
	14	50	804	6.2
	15	48	805	6.0
	16	50	845	5.9
	17	56	798	7.0
	Sub-Totals	243	4433	5.5
GIRLS:	13	10	1167	0.9
	14	10	780	1.3
	15	17	767	2.2
	16	8	814	1.0
	17	7	876	0.8
	Sub-Totals	52	4404	1.2
	Totals	295	8837	3.3

Age and sex of delinquents who appeared in Juvenile Court in 1964, Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky, per: "Incidence and Estimated Prevalence of Recorded Delinquency in a Metropolitan Area," John C. Ball, Alan Ross, and Alice Simpson, American Sociological Review, Vol. 29, No. 1, February 1964 (90-98).

Appendix 4--Pre-Coded Information Sheets
Used to Gather Data in Reno

[ ][ ] (1 2) CODE NO. NAME: _____

DOB: _____ AGE: [ ] (3) SEX: 1 - Male 2 - Female [ ] (4)

TRIBE: 1 - Paiute
2 - Washoe
3 - Shoshone
4 - Washoe-Paiute
5 - Paiute-Shoshone
6 - Other
9 - Not stated
[ ] (5)

MARITAL S
MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS: [ ] (6)
1 - Married
2 - Separated(M-Present)
3 - Separated(F-Present)
4 - Divorced(M-Present)
5 - Divorced(F-Present)
6 - Widow is Head
7 - Widower is Head
8 - Relative Parent
9 - Both Deceased
0 - Other

MOTHER IS ON ADC: [ ] (7)
1 - Yes
2 - No
9 - N/A

NUMBER OF LIVING SIBLINGS(ALL): [ ] (8)
0 - None
1 - 1
2 - 2
3 - 3
4 - 4
5 - 5
6 - 6
7 - 7
8 - 8 or more
9 - N/A

RANK IN FAMILY(SIBLING RANK): [ ] (9)
1 - 1
2 - 2
3 - 3
4 - 4
5 - 5
6 - 6
7 - 7
8 - 8 or more
9 - N/A

TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD: [ ] (10)
1 - 4 or less
2 - 5-9
3 - 10-14
4 - 15 plus
9 - N/A

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSE: [ ] (11)
1 - 1
2 - 2
3 - 3
4 - 4
5 - 5
6 - 6
7 - 7
8 - 8 or more
9 - N/A

ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD MEMBER: [ ] (12)
1 - Less than 1/2
2 - 1/2 to 1
3 - 1 or more
9 - N/A

MARITAL STATUS OF INDIVIDUAL: [ ] (13)
1 - Single
2 - Married
3 - Separated
4 - Divorced

INDIVIDUAL IS A MOTHER ON ADC: [ ] (14)
1 - Yes
2 - No
9 - N/A

EMPLOYMENT OF PARENTS: 15

1 - Father only
2 - Mother only
3 - Mother and Father
4 - None
9 - Not stated

ANNUAL INCOME OF HOUSEHOLD: 16

0 - 0-999
1 - 1000-1999
2 - 2000-2999
3 - 3000-3999
4 - 4000-4999
5 - 5000-5999
6 - 6000-6999
7 - 7000-7999
8 - 8000 plus
9 - N/A

INDIVIDUAL HAS CURRENT EMPLOYMENT: 17

1 - No
2 - Part time
3 - Full time

EDUCATION OF FATHER: 18

0 - No father
1 - No education
2 - 1-4 grades
3 - 5-8 grades
4 - 9-11 grades
5 - 12 grades
6 - 13-15 grades
7 - 16 grades plus
9 - N/A

EDUCATION OF MOTHER: 19

0 - No mother
1 - No education
2 - 1-4 grades
3 - 5-8 grades
4 - 9-11 grades
5 - 12 grades
6 - 13-15 grades
7 - 16 grades plus
9 - N/A

CODE NO:_____ NAME:_____ SEX:____ BIRTH DATE:_____

DELINQUENCY REPORT FORM

NO. OF ARRESTS: [ ] 20
0 - None
1 - 1-3
2 - 4-6
3 - 7-9
4 - 10 plus
9 - N/A

NO. OF ARRESTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL: [ ] 21
0 - None
1 - 1-3
2 - 4-6
3 - 7-9
4 - 10 plus
9 - N/A

NO. OF DETENTIONS RELATED TO LAW VIOLATIONS: [ ] 22
0 - None
1 - 1-3
2 - 4-6
3 - 7-9
4 - 10 plus
9 - N/A

NO. OF DETENTIONS RELATED TO NEGLECT: [ ] 23
0 - None
1 - 1-3
2 - 4-6
3 - 7-9
4 - 10 plus
9 - N/A.

NO. OF DETENTIONS RELATED TO ALCOHOL: [ ] 24
0 - None
1 - 1-3
2 - 4-6
3 - 7-9
4 - 10 plus
9 - N/A

NO. OF CONTACTS: [ ] 25
0 - None
1 - 1-3
2 - 4-6
3 - 7-9
4 - 10 plus
9 - N/A

NO. OF CONTACTS RELATED TO ALCOHOL: [ ] 26
0 - None
1 - 1-3
2 - 4-6
3 - 7-9
4 - 10 plus
9 - N/A

CODE NO:_____ NAME:_____ SEX:___ BIRTH DATE:_____

EDUCATIONAL

PRESENT GRADE LEVEL: [ ] 27
0 - 6th
1 - 7th
2 - 8th
3 - 9th
4 - 10th
5 - 11th
6 - 12th
7 - Grad.
8 - Dropped
9 - Not Available

GRADE DROPPED OUT: [ ] 28
1 - Before 7th
2 - 7th
3 - 8th
4 - 9th
5 - 10th
6 - 11th
7 - 12th
9 - Not Applicable

NUMBER OF YEARS BEHIND EXPECTED GRADE LEVEL: [ ] 29
(NORM)
0 - 0
1 - 1
2 - 2
3 - 3
4 - Greater than 3

ACHIEVEMENT SCORES (CAT): [ ] 30
First Total Score
0 -
1 -
2 -
3 -
4 -

ACHIEVEMENT SCORES (CAT): [ ] 31
Last Total Score
0 -
1 -
2 -
3 -
4 -

AVERAGE IQ SCORE: [ ] 32
1 - 69 or less
2 - 70-79
3 - 80-89
4 - 90-109
5 - 110-119
6 - 120-129
7 - 130-139
8 - 140 plus

TRUANCY: [ ] 33
1 - Yes
2 - No

CODE NO:_____ NAME:_____ SEX:____ BIRTH DATE:_____

ALCOHOL ABUSE

USE DEFINITIONS ATTACHED
USE SOURCES OF INFORMATION

QUESTIONS

TEENAGER'S ALCOHOL USAGE: [ ] 34
1 - None
2 - Mild
3 - Moderate
4 - Excess
9 - Not Available

DOES TEENAGER GET INTO TROUBLE FROM USE OF ALCOHOL? [ ] 35
1 - Yes
2 - No
8 - Does not drink
9 - Information not available

AGE TEENAGER FIRST STARTED TO USE ALCOHOL: [ ] 36
1 - 5-9
2 - 10-13
3 - 14-16
4 - 17-19
9 - Unknown

FATHER'S ALCOHOL USAGE: [ ] 37
1 - None
2 - Mild
3 - Moderate
4 - Excess
9 - Not Available

DOES FATHER GET INTO TROUBLE FROM USE OF ALCOHOL? [ ] 38
1 - Yes
2 - No
8 - Does not drink
9 - Not Available

MOTHER'S ALCOHOL USAGE: [ ] 39
1 - None
2 - Mild
3 - Moderate
4 - Excess
5 - Not Applicable

DOES MOTHER GET INTO TROUBLE FROM USE OF ALCOHOL? [ ] 40
1 - Yes
2 - No
8 - Does not drink
9 - Information not available

EXTENT TO WHICH OTHERS IN HOUSEHOLD USE ALCOHOL: [ ] 41
1 - None
2 - Mild
3 - Moderate
4 - Excess
5 - Not Applicable

DOES ANYONE ELSE IN HOUSEHOLD GET INTO TROUBLE FROM USE OF ALCOHOL: [ ] 42
1 - Yes
2 - No
8 - Does not drink
9 - Information not available

Appendix 5--Roster of Class Instructors

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND HEALTH SERVICES
MANAGEMENT COURSE (TC-70-3)
Desert Willow Training Center, Tucson, Arizona

COURSE STAFF

COURSE DIRECTOR

Irving H. Schlafman, San-Dir.
Chief, Management Training
& Field Assistance, DWTC
Tucson, Arizona

COURSE PRECEPTOR

Roger W. Haskell, M.D.
Deputy Director, Portland
Area Indian Health Service
Portland, Oregon

STAFF ASSISTANT

Mrs. Vicki Shulock
Management Training &
Field Assistance, DWTC
Tucson, Arizona

Socio-Cultural Concepts	Nadine H. Rund, Ph. D. Training Consultant Management Training & Field Assistance, DWTC Tucson, Arizona
Management Principles	Harold Fearon, Ph. D. Chairman, Department of Management College of Business Administration Arizona State University Tempe, Arizona
Epidemiology	James Maynard, M.D., Chief, and Mr. Norman Petersen, San. Eng. Ecological Investigation Program, NCDC Phoenix, Arizona
Critical Path Planning	Jerry Sanders, Ph. D. Department of Systems Engineering University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona
Biostatistics	William Gaffey, Ph. D. Senior Biostatistics Consultant Pacific Medical Center San Francisco, California

Management Gaming	Mr. Robert Marsland Area Chief of Training Phoenix Area Indian Health Service Phoenix, Arizona
Health Services Planning	Mr. Edgar N. Duncan Acting Director, Office Of Program Planning & Evaluation, HSMHA, IHS IHS Headquarters Rockville, Maryland
Field Study Design	Mr. Lawrence E. Berg Deputy Director, Health Program Systems Center, HSMHA, IHS Tucson, Arizona
Phoenix Area Liaison Officer	Mr. Albert V. Wabaunsee Program Officer Reno Field Office Reno, Nevada
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Reno, Nevada	Mrs. Marlene Coffee Chairman, Health Committee Mrs. Effie Dressler Colony Consultant
Nevada Inter-Tribal Council, Reno, Nevada	Mr. Robert Hunter Executive Director
Schurz, Nevada, Service Unit	James McBride, M.D. Service Unit Director
Washoe County, Nevada, Health Department Reno, Nevada	Mr. George Roan, Sanitarian Director, Environmental Health Mrs. Shirley Williams, R.N.
PHS-IHS Reno Field Office	Mr. Matthew Lynch

Appendix 6--Roster of Class Members

February 9-27, 1970 TC-70-3

1. AHPEATONE, Gerald S.
Community Health Educator
PHS Indian Hospital
Clinton, Oklahoma

2. ANDERSON, George W.
Construction Representative
Billings Area IHS
Billings, Montana

3. ARMBRUST, James M.
Asst. Admin. Officer
Alaska Native Medical Center
Anchorage, Alaska

4. BALOGA, Marie L.
Director, Field Nursing Svc.
Sells Service Unit
Sells, Arizona

5. BARTON, Rogers I.
Sanitarian
PHS Indian Health Center
Kayenta, Arizona

6. BERRY, Rose Bridgit
Director, Social Service Unit
PHS Indian Hospital
Phoenix, Arizona

7. CONLEY, Julius G.
Administrative Officer
PHS Indian Hospital
Shiprock, New Mexico

8. CROCKETT, David C.
Program Planning Officer
OPPE, IHS Headquarters
Rockville, Maryland

9. FLESHMAN, J. Kenneth, M.D.
Chief, Pediatric Service
Alaska Native Medical Center
Anchorage, Alaska

10. FRUIT, David
Chief, OPPE
Portland Area IHS
Portland, Oregon

11. JONES, Thelma M.
Public Health Nurse
PHS Indian Health Center
Fort Hall, Idaho

12. KING, Jerlena D.
Supervisor CHR for
Creek Nation
Eufaula, Oklahoma

13. LUJAN, Cesario T.
Sanitarian Technician
PHS Indian Health Center
Taos, New Mexico

14. MARSH, Sara K.
Supervisory PHN
PHS Indian Hospital
Pine Ridge, South Dakota

15. MASHBURN, William M.
Chief Pharmacist
PHS Indian Hospital
Rapid City, South Dakota

16. MAUCK, B. Suzanne
Secretary, TB Control Office
PHS Indian Hospital
Phoenix, Arizona

17. MORGAN, Michael C.
Planning & Research Spec.
State of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska

18. SARRACINO, Phillip L.
Sanitarian Technician
Laguna Health Center
New Laguna, New Mexico

19. SLAUGHTER, Larry D.
Medical Social Worker
PHS Indian Hospital
Crow Agency, Montana

20. SPANGLER, Harry V.
Chief, Contract Health Svcs.
Phoenix Area IHS
Phoenix, Arizona

21. STREBECK, Hazel L.
District Nursing Supervisor
Oklahoma State Health Department
Ardmore, Oklahoma